

## BRI

- of lighted *brimstone* matches to the smoke, they all went out in an instant. *Addison on Italy.*
- BRI'NSTONY.** *adj.* [from *brimstone*.] Full of brimstone; containing sulphur; sulphureous.
- BRI'NDED.** *adj.* [*brin*, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby; marked with branches.
- Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd, *Shakefp. Macbeth.*  
She tam'd the *brinded* lions, *Milton.*  
And spotted mountain pard. *Milton.*  
My *brinded* heifer to the stake I lay; *Dryden.*  
Two thriving calves the suckles twice a day. *Dryden.*
- BRI'NDLE.** *n. f.* [from *brinded*.] The state of being brinded.  
A natural *brindle*. *Clarissa.*
- BRI'NDED.** *adj.* [from *brindle*.] Brinded; streaked.  
The boar, my sisters! aim the fatal dart,  
And strike the *brindled* monster to the heart. *Addison's Ovid.*
- BRINE.** *n. f.*
1. Water impregnated with salt.  
The encreasing of the weight of water, will encrease its power of bearing; as we see *brine*, when it is salt enough, will bear an egg. *Bacon's Nat. History*, N° 790.  
Dissolve the sheeps dung in water, and add to it as much salt as will make it a strong *brine*, in this liquour, to steep your corn. *Mortimer.*
  2. The sea.  
All, but mariners,  
Plung'd in the foaming *brine*, did quit the vessel,  
Then all afire with me. *Shakefp. Tempest.*  
The air was calm, and, on the level *brine*,  
Sleek Panope, with all her sisters, play'd. *Milton.*  
As when two adverse winds  
Engage with horrid flock, the ruffled *brine*  
Rours stormy. *Philips.*
  3. Tears.  
What a deal of *brine*  
Hath wash'd thy fallow cheeks for Rosaline! *Shakefp.*  
**BRI'NEPIT.** *n. f.* [from *brine* and *pit*.] Pit of salt water.  
Then I lov'd thee,  
And shew'd thee all the qualities o' th' ile,  
The fresh springs, *brinepits*, barren places, and fertile. *Shakefp. Tempest.*
- To **BRING.** *v. a.* [*bringan*, Sax. preter. I brought; part. pass. brought; *bringet*, Sax.]
1. To fetch from another place; distinguished from to carry, or convey, to another place.  
I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,  
And I'll be chief to *bring* him down again. *Shakefp. H. VI.*  
And as she was going to fetch it, he called to her, and said,  
*Bring* me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thy hand. *Kings*, xvii. 11.  
A registry of lands may furnish easy securities of money, that shall be *brought* over by strangers. *Temple.*
  2. To convey in one's own hand; not to send by another.  
And if my wish'd alliance please your king,  
Tell him he should not send the peace, but *bring*. *Dryden.*
  3. To produce; to procure.  
There is nothing will *bring* you more honour, and more ease, than to do what right in justice you may. *Bacon.*
  4. To cause to come.  
He protests he loves you,  
And needs no other suitor, but his liking  
To *bring* you in again. *Shakefp. Othello.*  
There is but one God, who made heaven and earth, and sea and winds; but the folly and madness of mankind *brought* in the images of gods.  
The fountains of the great deep being broke open, so as a general destruction and desolation was *brought* upon the earth, and all things in it. *Barnet's Theory.*  
*Bring* back gently their wandering minds, by going before them in the train they should pursue, without any rebuke. *Locke.*  
The great question, which, in all ages, has disturbed mankind, and *brought* on them those mischiefs. *Locke.*
  5. To introduce.  
Since he could not have a feat among them himself, he would *bring* in one, who had more merit. *Tatler*, N° 81.
  6. To reduce; to recal.  
Nathan's fable had so good an effect, as to *bring* the man after God's own heart to a right sense of his guilt. *Spect.* N° 83.
  7. To attract; to draw along.  
In distillation, the water ascends difficultly, and *brings* over with it some part of the oil of vitriol. *Newton's Opticks.*
  8. To put into any particular state or circumstances, to make liable to any thing.  
Having got the way of reasoning, which that study necessarily *brings* the mind to, they might be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge, as they shall have occasion. *Locke.*  
The question for *bringing* the king to justice was immediately put, and carried without any opposition, that I can find. *Swift's Presbyterian Plea.*
  9. To conduct.  
A due consideration of the vanities of the world, will naturally *bring* us to the contempt of it; and the contempt of the

## BRI

- world will as certainly *bring* us home to ourselves. *L'Estrange.*  
The understanding should be *brought* to the difficult and knotty parts of knowledge, by insensible degrees. *Locke.*
10. To recal; to summons.  
But those, and more than I to mind can *bring*,  
Menalcas has not yet forgot to sing. *Dryden.*
  11. To induce; to prevail upon.  
The nature of the things, contained in those words, would not suffer him to think otherwise, how, or whensoever, he is *brought* to reflect on them. *Locke.*  
It seems so preposterous a thing to men, to make themselves unhappy in order to happiness, that they do not easily *bring* themselves to it. *Locke.*  
Profitable employments would be no less a diversion than any of the idle sports in fashion, if men could but be *brought* to delight in them. *Locke.*
  12. To bring about. [See ABOUT.] To bring to pass; to effect.  
This he conceives not hard to *bring* about,  
If all of you would join to help him out. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*  
This turn of mind threw off the oppositions of envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the most vain and impracticable into his designs, and to *bring* about several great events, for the advantage of the publick. *Addison's Freeholder.*
  13. To bring forth. To give birth to; to produce.  
The good queen,  
For she is good, hath *brought* you forth a daughter:  
Here 'tis; commends it to your blessing. *Shakefp.*  
More wonderful  
Than that which, by creation, first *brought* forth  
Light out of darkness! *Paradise Lost*, b. xii. l. 472:  
Bewail thy falsehood, and the pious works  
It hath *brought* forth, to make thee memorable  
Among illustrious women, faithful wives. *Milton's Agonist.*  
Bellona leads thee to thy lover's hand,  
Another queen *brings* forth another brand,  
To burn with foreign fires her native land! *Dryden, Æneid* vii. l. 444.  
Idleness and luxury *bring* forth poverty and want; and this tempts men to injustice; and that causeth enmity and animosity. *Tillotson.*  
The value of land is raised, when it is fitted to *bring* forth a greater quantity of any valuable product. *Locke.*
  14. To bring forth. To bring to light.  
The thing that is hid, *bringeth* he forth to light. *Job*, xxviii. 11.
  15. To bring in. To reduce.  
Send over into that realm such a strong power of men, as should perforce *bring* in all that rebellious rout, and loose people. *Spenser on Ireland.*
  16. To bring in. To afford gain.  
The sole measure of all his courtesies is, what return they will make him, and what revenue they will *bring* him in. *South.*  
Trade *brought* us in plenty and riches. *Locke.*
  17. To bring in. To introduce.  
Entertain no long discourse with any; but, if you can, *bring* in something to season it with religion.  
The fruitfulness of Italy and the like, are not *brought* in by force, but naturally rise out of the argument. *Addison.*  
Quotations are best *brought* in, to confirm some opinion controverted. *Swift.*
  18. To bring off. To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape.  
I trusted to my head, that has betrayed me; and I found fault with my legs, that would otherwise have *brought* me off. *L'Estrange.*  
Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he'll *bring* off a crow at the bar. *L'Estrange.*  
The best way to avoid this imputation, and to *bring* off the credit of our understanding, is to be truly religious. *Tillotson.*
  19. To bring on. To engage in action.  
If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to take them off, and *bring* others on. *Bacon, Essay* 36.
  20. To bring over. To convert; to draw to a new party.  
This liberty should be made use of upon few occasions, of small importance, and only with a view of *bringing* over his own side, another time, to something of greater and more publick moment. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Ch. of Engl. man.*  
The protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to *bring* great numbers over to the church. *Swift.*
  21. To bring over. To exhibit; to shew.  
If I make not this cheat *bring* out another, and the shears prove sheep, let me be unrolled. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*  
Which he could *bring* out, where he had,  
And what he bought them for, and paid. *Hudibras.*  
These shake his soul, and, as they boldly press,  
*Bring* out his crimes, and force him to confess. *Dryden.*  
Another way made use of, to find the weight of the denarius, was by the weight of Greek coins; but those experiments *bring* out the denarius heavier. *Arbutnot.*
  22. To bring under. To subdue; to repress.  
That sharp course which you have set down, for the *bringing* under

## BRI

- under of those rebels of Ulster, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation. *Spenser's Ireland.*  
To say, that the more capable, or the better deserver, hath such right to govern, as he may compulsorily *bring* under the less worthy, is idle. *Bacon's Holy War.*
23. To bring up. To educate; to instruct; to form.  
The well *bringing* up of the people, serves as a most sure bond to hold them. *Sidney*, b. i.  
He that takes upon him the charge of *bringing* up young men, especially young gentlemen, should have something more in him than Latin. *Locke.*  
They frequently conversed with this lovely virgin, who had been *brought* up by her father in the same course of knowledge. *Addison, Guardian*, N° 107.
  24. To bring up. To bring into practice.  
Several obliging deferences, confederations, and submissions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were first of all *brought* up among the politer part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities. *Spectator*, N° 119.
  25. To bring up. To cause to advance.  
*Bring* up your army; but, I think, you'll find,  
They've not prepar'd for us. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
- BRI'NGER.** *n. f.* [from *bring*.] The person that brings anything.  
Yet the first *bringer* of unwelcome news  
Hath but a losing office: and his tongue  
Sounds ever after as a fullen bell,  
Remember'd tolling a dead friend. *Shakefp. Henry IV.* p. ii.  
Best you see fate the *bringer*  
Out of the host: I must attend mine office. *Shakefp.*
- BRI'NGER UP.** *Inflector*; educator.  
Italy and Rome have been breeders and *bringers* up of the worthiest men. *Asham's Schoolmaster.*
- BRI'NISH.** *adj.* [from *brine*.] Having the taste of brine; salt.  
Nero would be tainted with remorse  
To hear and see her plaints, her *brinish* tears. *Shakefp.*  
For now I stand, as one upon a rock,  
Environ'd with a wilderness of sea,  
Who marks the waxing tide grow wave by wave;  
Expecting ever when some envious surge  
Will, in his *brinish* bowels, swallow him. *Shakefp. T. Andr.*
- BRI'NISNESS.** *n. f.* [from *brinish*.] Saltiness; tendency to saltiness.
- BRINK.** *n. f.* [*brink*, Danish.] The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.  
Th' amazed flames stand gather'd in a heap,  
And from the precipice's *brink* retire,  
Afraid to venture on so large a leap. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*  
We stand therefore on the *brinks* and confines of those states at the day of doom. *Auterbury.*
- So have I seen, from Severn's *brink*,  
A flock of geese jump down together;  
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,  
And, swimming, never wet a feather. *Swift.*
- BRI'NY.** *adj.* [from *brine*.] Salt.  
He, who first the passage try'd,  
In harden'd oak his heart did hide;  
Or his, at least, in hollow wood,  
Who tempted first the *briny* flood. *Dryden.*  
Then, *briny* seas, and tasteful springs, farewell,  
Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Nereids, dwell. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- A muriatick or *briny* taste seems to be produced by a mixture of an acid and alkaline salt; for spirit of salt, and salt of tartar, mixed, produce a salt like sea salt. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
- BRI'ONY.** See **BRYONY.**
- BRI'ISK.** *adj.* [*brisque*, Fr.]
1. Lively; vivacious; gay; sprightly; applied to men.  
Prythee, die, and set me free,  
Or else be  
Kind and *brisk*, and gay like me. *Sir J. Denham.*  
A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a *brisk* gamefome lass, was so altered in a few days, that he was like a skeleton than a living man. *L'Estrange.*  
Why should all honour then be ta'en  
From lower parts, to load the brain:  
When other limbs we plainly see,  
Each in his way, as *brisk* as he? *Prior.*
  2. Powerful; spirituous.  
Our nature here is not unlike our wine;  
Some sorts, when old, continue *brisk* and fine. *Denham.*  
Under ground, the rude Riphean race  
Mimick *brisk* cyder, with the brake's product wild,  
Sloes pounded, hips, and fennel's hardest juice. *Philips.*  
It must needs be some exterior cause, and the *brisk* acting of some objects without me, whose efficacy I cannot resist. *Locke.*
  3. Vivid; bright.  
Objects appeared much darker, because my instrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty five times, it would have made the object appear more *brisk* and pleasant. *Newton's Opticks.*
- To **BRISK UP.** *v. n.* To come up briskly.
- BRI'SKET.** *n. f.* [*bricht*, Fr.] The breast of an animal.

## BRO

- See that none of the wool be wanting, that their gums be red, teeth white and even, and the *brist* skin red. *Mortimer.*
- BRI'SKLY.** *adv.* [from *brisk*.] Actively; vigorously.
- We have seen the air in the bladder suddenly expand itself so much, and so *briskly*, that it manifestly lifted up some light bodies that leaned upon it. *Boyle.*  
I could plainly perceive the creature to suck in many of the most minute animalcula, that were swimming *briskly* about in the water. *Ray on the Creation.*
- BRI'SKNESS.** *n. f.* [from *brisk*.]
1. Liveliness; vigour; quickness.  
Some remains of corruption, though they do not conquer and extinguish, yet will slacken and allay the vigour and *briskness* of the renewed principle. *South.*
  2. Gayety.  
But the most distinguishing part of his character seems to me, to be his *briskness*, his jollity, and his good humour. *Dryd.*
- BRISTLE.** *n. f.* [*brist*, Sax.] The stiff hair of swine.  
I will not open my lips so wide as a *bristle* may enter. *Shakefp.*  
He is covered with hair, and not, as the boar, with *bristles*, which probably spend more upon the same matter which, in other creatures, makes the horns; for *bristles* seem to be nothing else but a horn split into a multitude of little ones. *Grew.*  
Two boars whom love to battle draws,  
With rising *bristles*, and with frothy jaws,  
Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound. *Dryd.*
- To **BRISTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To erect in bristles.  
Now for the bare-pick bone of majesty,  
Doth dogged war *bristle* his angry crest,  
And charleth in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakefp. K. John.*  
Which makes him plume himself, and *bristle* up  
The crest of youth against your dignity. *Shakefp. H. IV.*
- To **BRISTLE.** *v. n.* To stand erect as bristles.  
Be it ounce, or cat, or bear,  
Pard, or boar with *bristled* hair,  
In thy eye that shall appear,  
When thou wak'st, it is thy dear. *Shakefp. Midsum. N. Dr.*  
Stood Theodore surpriz'd in deadly fright,  
With chat'ring teeth, and *bristling* hair upright;  
Yet arm'd with inborn worth. *Dryden's Fables.*  
Thy hair fo *bristles* with unmanly fears,  
As fields of corn that rise in bearded ears. *Dryden's Persius.*
- To **BRISTLE A THREAD.** To fix a bristle to it.
- BRI'STLY.** *adj.* [from *bristle*.] Thick set with bristles.  
The leaves of the black mulberry are somewhat *bristly*, which may help to preserve the dew. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*  
If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest microscope, the fight of our own selves would affright us; the smoothest skin would be beset all over with rugged scales and *bristly* hairs. *Bentley.*
- Thus massful beech the *bristly* chestnut bears,  
And the wild ash is white with bloomy pears. *Dryden's Virg.*  
The careful matter of the fwine,  
Forth halted he to tend his *bristly* care. *Pope's Odyss.* b. xiv.
- BRI'STOL STONE.** A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.  
Of this kind of crystal are the better and larger fort of *Bristol* stones, and the Kerry stones of Ireland. *Woodward.*
- BRIT.** *n. f.* The name of a fish.  
The pilchards were wont to pursue the *brit*, upon which they feed, into the havens. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- To **BRITE.** *v. n.* Barley, wheat, or hops, are said to *brite*, when they grow over-ripe. *Dich.*
- BRITTLE.** *adj.* [*brætan*, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.  
The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree hath the twigs, while they are green, so *brittle*, yet the wood dried is extremely tough. *Bacon's Natural Hist.* N° 622.  
From earth all came, to earth must all return,  
Frail as the cord, and *brittle* as the urn. *Prior.*  
Of airy pomp, and fleeting joys,  
What does the busy world conclude at best,  
But *brittle* goods, that break like glass? *Granville.*  
If the stone is *brittle*, it will often crumble, and pass in the form of gravel. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
- BRIT'PLENESS.** *n. f.* [from *brittle*.] Aptness to break; fragility.  
A wit quick without brightness, sharp without *brittleness*. *Acham's Schoolmaster.*
- Artificers, in the tempering of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or lesser in the flame, give it very differing tempers, as to *brittleness* or toughness. *Boyle.*
- BRIZE.** *n. f.* The gadfly.  
A *brize*, a scorned little creature,  
Through his fair hide his angry sting did threaten. *Spenser.*
- BROACH.** *n. f.* [*broche*, Fr.]
1. A spit.  
He was taken into service in his court, to a base office in his kitchen; so that he turned a *broach*, that had worn a crown. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Whose offered entrails shall his crime reproach,  
And drip their fatness from the hazle *broach*. *Dryden's Virgil.*
  2. A